

URBAN DISTRICT OF
BISPHAM=WITH=NORBRECK.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1905,

BY

JAMES JOHNSON, L.F.P.S., G., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed.

(Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health),

Medical Officer of Health.



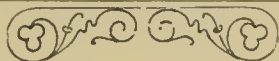
BLACKPOOL :

Printed at the "Times" Office, Church Street



IN THE VILLAGE, BISPHAM.

Urban District Council, 1905-6.



Mr. L. WHITESIDE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. FOSTER, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. CAMERON.

Mr. S. H. COOP.

The Rev. G. LEIGHTON, M.A.

Mr. J. MONK.

Mr. J. PENSWICK.

Mr. J. PORTER.

Mr. W. STRICKLAND.

The whole of the Council constitute each Committee, with
the following as Chairmen :—

BUILDING PLANS	...	...	...	Mr. J. MONK.
HIGHWAYS	...	...	...	Mr. J. CAMERON.
SANITARY	...	...	...	Mr. S. H. COOP.
LIGHTING AND FIRE BRIGADE	...			Mr. J. FOSTER.
FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES	...			THE REV. G. LEIGHTON.

MEETINGS :

COUNCIL :— Fourth Tuesday of the Month.

COMMITTEE :— Second Tuesday of the Month, at the Council
Offices, Bispham,



FLEETWOOD ROAD, BISPHAM, FROM THE POST OFFICE.

Urban District of Bispham-with-Norbreck.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1905.



*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Bispham-with-Norbreck.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Third Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District of Bispham-with-Norbreck, for the year, 1905, and am pleased to be able to state, that on the whole, it is a most satisfactory one.

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

At the Census taken in 1901, the population of Bispham-with-Norbreck was found to be 985. The district is steadily increasing in size, and every year is becoming better known as a Health Resort. During the year 1905, the number of inhabited houses, in the district, was estimated at 338. Allowing 4·5 persons per inhabited house, the population would reach 1,521. The increase in the population is due in a great extent to immigration, although the birth rate for the year is much higher than in previous years.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The mean density of population for the whole District is equal to 94 persons per acre.

AREA.

The whole area comprises 1,433 acres.

ELEVATION.

The elevation on the sea front varies from 15 feet to 90 feet above Ordnance Datum, viz.:—

At Uncle Tom's Cabin...	...	...	90 feet.
„ Bispham (Tram Station)	...	...	80 ..
„ Norbreck (Tram Crossing)	...	...	50 ..
„ Little Bispham (Tram Crossing)	...	...	35 ..
„ Anchorsholme	...	...	15 ..

BIRTHS.

During the year there were 41 births registered in the district (26 males and 15 females), as against 25 births for the year 1904.

The birth-rate was equal to 26.95 per 1000 of the population per annum, as compared with 17.42 per 1,000 for the previous year.

The number of births exceed the number of deaths by 15, and this would be the natural increase of population for the year, but the estimated increase is 86, therefore it proves that the remaining 77 have migrated into the District.

The birth-rate for England and Wales during the year 1905 was equal to 27.2 per 1,000; for rural England and Wales 26.3 per 1,000; for 76 great towns 28.2 per 1,000; and for 141 smaller towns 26.9 per 1,000.

From these figures it will be seen that the birth-rate of Bispham-with-Norbreck is a most satisfactory one, considering a great many people who come to reside in the District are beyond middle age.

No births have been notified by the Registrar as being illegitimate.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 26 (13 males and 13 females), four being accidental. Of these deaths ten were of persons staying temporarily in the District and not included in the population of 1,521 persons, therefore they are classed as non-residents. Deducting the non-residents there remained 16 deaths as belonging to the District, making a death-rate of 10·51 per 1,000 of the population per annum, as compared with 11·84 per 1,000 for the year 1904.

One death was notified to me as being registered outside the district, on account of the death taking place in a Public Institution. This death has been calculated in the residential death-rate.

The gross death-rate, that is including residents, non-residents, and accidental deaths, amounts to 17·09 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The deaths from all causes for England and Wales, during the year 1905, equals 15·2 per 1,000 of the population per annum; for rural England and Wales, 14·9 per 1,000; for 76 great towns, 15·7 per 1,000; and for 141 smaller towns, 15·6 per 1,000.

To compare the residential death-rate of Bispham and Norbreck with the above, it is most satisfactory to note that it is much below the average, and speaks well for the district.

DEATHS OF VISITORS.

Enquiries have been made in each death occurring in the district among the visitors, and it was discovered that six of the ten deaths occurred in persons who had come in the district practically in a dying condition.

Three deaths taking place among the non-residents were due to accident.

INFANT MORTALITY

For the year 1905. A special table has been forwarded by the Local Government Board to all Medical Officers of Health, so the deaths from stated causes, in weeks and months, under one year, can be ascertained.

There were two deaths of infants registered under one year old, and 41 births registered, therefore the infant mortality reached 48 per 1,000 births, or 1·31 per 1,000 of the population, per annum, as compared with 200 per 1,000 births, or 3·48 per 1,000 of the population for the year 1904, showing a decided improvement.

The infant mortality for England and Wales is 128 per 1,000 births.

A great many deaths of infants under one year old throughout England and Wales are from preventible causes. The two most common causes of death being errors in diet, which upset the digestive tract and give rise to Diarrhoea, Convulsions, &c. The second cause, which is none the less important, is insufficient or improper clothing giving rise to such diseases as Bronchitis, Pneumonia, &c.

Another cause of death which should not be lost sight of, and which is an important one, is inattention immediately after birth. Considering a newly-born babe is at once transmitted from a temperature 99° f to 60° f, it stands to reason that

warm and proper clothing, which should be made from woollen material, should await its arrival.

The general rule is to lay the child, as soon as it is born, in a thin blanket ^{or} ~~on~~ a flannelette underskirt and place it on the floor, until the mother has been attended to, which means anything from half an hour to two or three hours. During this time the child kicks and becomes uncovered and exposed to cold air, consequently, it becomes so chilled, that the circulation never becomes properly established, the result being, that the child often dies within a few hours or a few days after birth. When death takes place under these circumstances, a certificate is often given to the effect that the infant has died from, such as the following : Marasmus, Prematurity, Congenital Disease, Convulsions, &c.

I feel confident that if the child was at once placed into a warm nest of cotton wool, until the nurse could give it her attention, and was afterwards clothed in warm flannels or woollens, instead of the cotton garments so commonly used, the infant mortality would no doubt be greatly decreased.

Take for instance the following table, which shows the ages and causes of death of infants under one year old, for the last three years in Bispham :—

AGE.		CAUSES OF DEATH AS CERTIFIED.	
45 minutes	Prematurity.
3 hours	Collapse of Left Lung.
4 hours	Premature Birth.
5½ hours	Accidental.
2 days	Marasmus.
7 days	Marasmus.
12 days	Marasmus.
17 days	Jaundice (Catarrhal).
24 days	Bronchitis (developed on 3rd day)
4 months	Broneho-Pneumonia.

As regards the appointment of Lady Inspectors to visit mothers recently confined, I feel sure they are one of the most useful women, and one of the most needed. In every town with a population over 40,000, which suffers year after year a high mortality in infant life, it ought to be compulsory that these Inspectors be appointed. Statistics show that wherever these ladies are appointed, the infant mortality is on the decline.

Another way which would assist in reducing the mortality in children, is for lecturers in Ambulance work (now that Ambulance lectures are given throughout the country) to devote at least one whole evening to his class on the rearing of children (feeding and clothing) up to 12 months old, and no certificate should be granted to any pupil until she had passed a special examination on this particular subject. I shall certainly be very pleased to see the subject added to the book on Sick Nursing.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

By this is meant the deaths at all ages which have occurred during the year from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.: Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough. Fevers including Typhoid, Typhus and Continued, and Diarrhoea.

I am pleased to state that no deaths took place from any of the above infectious diseases.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The number of deaths classified under this heading was four, including three non residents. The accidental death-rate equals 2.62 per 1,000.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

This means that the causes of death are neither certified by the Coroner nor by a Registered Medical Practitioner.

One death took place under this heading, which gives a rate of '65 per 1,000.

The present Acts relating to Death Registration and Coroner's Law proves an insufficient protection to the public against the risks of murder on the one hand and against the possibility of Premature Burial on the other. It ought to be illegal to dispose of a body until the death has been registered, and to base the registration on a certificate that the fact of the death has been verified by actual inspection by a Medical Practitioner. The present Acts do not afford a trustworthy basis for the Vital Statistics necessary for Sanitary legislation, and from the lack of the Registration of Still Births, gives no protection against the wilful destruction of infant life, a matter of serious national anxiety.

INQUESTS.

Four inquests were held during the year, making the rate of 2'62 per 1,000.

At the inquests the jurymen arrived at the following verdicts :

- (1) Suicide by drowning whilst of unsound mind.
- (2) Accidental, from the effects of Scalds received through falling into a bucket of hot water.
- (3) Accidental, injuries received through a horse which he was riding rearing and falling on him.
- (4) Drowned whilst bathing.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Out of the 26 deaths which took place in the District during the year, only one was registered and classified under the heading of Diseases of the Respiratory System. This equals '35 per 1,000.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

There were five deaths registered from Diseases of the Circulatory System, making a death-rate of 3·28 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

CANCER.

Two deaths were registered during the year from cancer. One case being that of cancer of the stomach occurring to a man of 80 years, and the other being cancer of the liver, the victim being a female visitor aged 40 years. Death-rate from cancer equals 1·31 per 1,000.

PHTHISIS.

Pythisis was registered as the cause of death in one case only, making a death-rate of ·65 per 1,000 of the population per annum. This occurred to a lady visitor, and on making enquiries soon after her death I ascertained that she had come in the District in an advanced state of consumption in the hope of regaining her health.

It is deplorable that a large proportion of visitors suffering from the later stages of Consumption frequently come to the north-west coast, with hopes of recruiting, when neither this coast nor any other will benefit them.

During the year 1905 a number of visitors suffering from early Phthisis came under my own observation, and practically all were able to return home with their health much improved. My experience is, that any person suffering from Phthisis in an early stage (unless it is general Tuberculosis) will reap benefit by staying in the district, as the air is so pure, and this is most essential in this particular disease. As a Health Resort I cannot speak too highly of Bispham and Norbreck.

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Under 1 year of age ...	...	...	2
Between the ages of 1 and 5	...	...	2
„ „ 15 and 25	...	...	1
„ „ 25 and 65	...	...	14
In persons over 65 years	...	...	7
Total	...	...	26

RESIDENTIAL DEATH-RATE.

Total Death-Rate ... 10·51 per 1,000 of population per annum.

Respiratory...	...	Nil	„	„	„
Zymotic	...	Nil	„	„	„
Phthisis	...	Nil	„	„	„

Infant mortality equals 48 per 1,000 births, or 3·48 per
1,000 of the population per annum.

NON-RESIDENTIAL DEATH-RATE.

Total Death-Rate ... 6·57 per 1,000 of population per annum.

Respiratory...	..	·65	„	„	„
Zymotic	...	Nil	„	„	„
Phthisis	...	·65	„	„	„
Infant Mortality	...	Nil	„	„	„

GROSS DEATH-RATE.

Total Gross Death-rate, 17·09 per 1000 of population per annum

Respiratory ...	...	·65	„	„	„
Zymotic	...	Nil	„	„	„
Phthisis	...	Nil	„	„	„

Infant mortality equals 48 per 1,000 births, or 3·48
per 1,000 living.

In Tables C and D will be found causes of, and ages at
death, during the year 1905.

PART 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the whole year only two cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease were reported, both being cases of Scarlet Fever. This compares most favourably with the year 1904, when five cases of Infectious Disease were reported, and for the year 1903, eight cases were notified.

In table E will be found, in a tabulated form, a classification showing the ages of the persons attacked. Table F will show the cases reported for each month of the year.

On viewing the statistics for Infectious Disease for the year 1905, one may come to the conclusion that it is a highly satisfactory one.

NOTIFICATION FEES.

Two Cases of Scarlet Fever 5s.

MEASLES.

Although Measles is not a compulsory notifiable disease, five cases were reported during the year.

All the cases notified occurred in a private school in the District, and upon the Medical Officer of Health advising the Principal, the school was closed for fourteen days. The first case to break out was in a pupil who had only arrived from another district five days previously, and on enquiry it was discovered there was an epidemic of measles in the district where the pupil had been residing.

The necessary precautions were taken as to isolation and disinfection, although the disease is not a compulsory notifiable one. An epidemic from any infectious disease would be most detrimental to the District, especially during the summer months.

SCARLET FEVER.

Two cases only were reported during the year, one being a visitor who had only been in the District three days before the disease showed itself. The source of infection was traced to infected clothing. The second case of scarlet fever occurred in a resident and the disease was proved to have been contracted outside the District.

Both cases were removed to the Fylde Joint Hospital.

Measures to prevent the Spread of Infectious Disease.

ISOLATION.

During the year two cases were removed to the Fylde Joint Infectious Hospital, both being cases of Scarlet Fever.

The Hospital is certainly proving a boon to the district, because, in my opinion, had these cases been treated at home, more cases would have occurred in the district, as it is almost impossible to isolate an infectious case at home. Though the parents often begin the isolation with good intentions, they become careless before such a long period as six weeks have elapsed.

Immediate removal to the Hospital has two great advantages. Firstly, it often prevents an epidemic occurring in the district, and secondly, it enables the patient to receive open-air exercise during their convalescence, whereas, if kept at home, they would have to remain in one room the whole time of their illness.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Disease Hospital is the Fylde Joint Hospital, situated at Moss Side, near Lytham, and is some twelve miles distant from the district.

There are no special number of beds assigned to each district of the Fylde, but the cases are taken into the Hospital from the different districts as required.

There are twenty-two beds and four cots in the Hospital for Scarlet Fever, and eight beds for enteric, and four beds for Diphtheria. There is space in the Hospital for several more beds, but this has not yet been required.

DISINFECTION.

In cases of the chief Notifiable Diseases, the houses in which they occur are first of all fumigated with sulphur, then the walls, furniture, clothing, etc., is sprayed with a 1% solution of Formaline, by means of a special Formaline Spray, which is capable of holding two gallons.

On request, any house in which there has been a Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease, as Phthisis, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, etc., is disinfected free of cost.

Special Typhoid Bins are now used in the district. These bins are used for the excreta from Typhoid cases, and are charged with carbolic acid. They are removed every few days and the contents buried.

In cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease, as Diphtheria, Typhoid and Puerperal Fever, the drains are tested with smoke and flushed with a solution of Chloride of Lime (bleaching powder). The Chloride of Lime is made into a paste by the addition of a little water and then diluted to the required strength, that is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to the gallon.

Disinfectants are distributed at the Council Offices, Red Bank Road, free of charge, to houses where Infectious diseases occur.

PART 3.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The health of the district during the whole year has been most satisfactory. .

SOIL.—The soil of the district abutting upon the sea-board is of a marly character, about six feet in thickness, overlying beds of gravel and sand twenty to thirty feet in thickness, the latter acting as a natural drainage.

REMOVAL OF EXCRETA AND HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.—The collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council.

ASHTUBS.—Which are nearly always a source of nuisance are gradually being substituted by galvanized Ashbins with covers.

The emptying of the ashbins is carried out much more satisfactorily than formerly.

If the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Maxwell) could arrange with the builders' in the district that the Ashbins could be got at by means of a door, without the scavengers having to enter the yard, the work would be gone through much more quickly, and it would save time, money, and labour.

The excreta is mostly removed by the "water carriage" system.

The Gynn Estate sewer empties (by arrangement) into the main of the Blackpool Corporation, which main discharges into the Irish sea at dead low water.

The excreta from the houses in King's Drive, Hesketh Avenue, Hesketh Place, Norwood Place, Garden Cottages, and most of the houses along Red Bank Road, is carried into a large brick culvert, which is laid mostly along Red Bank Road and empties into two large tanks on the east side of the village.

These tanks will be gradually done away with for sewage purposes now that the main sewer is almost completed.

Some connections of drains to the new main sewer have been completed, and already a few privies have been converted into water closets. Since these connections took place a most disagreeable odour has been emitted from some of the manholes in the streets. To avoid this nuisance some of the manholes have been closed, and as regards ventilating shafts being fixed, the subject is at present under consideration by the Sanitary Committee. A portion of the sewage from Norbreck estate runs southward in an open ditch, across private land, and is discharged into the culvert already spoken of.

This open ditch extends from Red Bank Road to half the distance to Norbreck Village, and at times the sewage gives rise to a most offensive smell, and has been the cause of several complaints being made both by residents and visitors.

This is a nuisance which wants remedying without delay, and the best means of doing so is by laying a proper and well-constructed sewer.

Houses in other parts of the district have mostly private tanks.

Privies. There are still a few privies in the district, the contents of which are used for agricultural purposes, but those which are in the neighbourhood of the new sewer will no doubt be soon converted into w.c.'s.

A full scheme of the new sewer was given in the Annual Report of 1904.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is the Fylde Water Board's, which is delightfully soft, and is derived from the Bleasdale and Grizedale Fells.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations issued by the Local Government Board, for Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, have been adopted, and came into force on the 1st day of January, 1905.

Nineteen purveyors of milk, and one ice-cream vendor are registered.

All the cowsheds and dairies in the district have been inspected during the year by the Medical Officer of Health, and were found satisfactory regarding cleanliness.

In the Annual Report of 1904, it was stated there were 44 cowsheds in the district, and gave the measurements of each, and also defined the amount of light, ventilation, and air space. Suggestions for new buildings, or remodelling old cowsheds, were also given.

The walls and ceilings of the cowsheds should be profusely whitewashed twice at least in every year—once during the month of May, and once during the month of October, and at such other times as may be necessary.

The floor of the cowshed should be thoroughly swept, and all dung and other offensive matter removed as often as may be necessary, and not less than once every day.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

In accordance with the provisions of Sect. 132 of the Act, a Medical Officer of Health is required to report, specifically, in his Annual Report on the administration of this Act

in Workshops and Workplaces, and is obliged to send a copy of his Annual Report, dealing with this subject, to the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES. - There are three factories registered in the District. (1) The Generating Works at Bispham in connection with the Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramways; (2) The Generating Station at Cleveleys Hydro; (3) Baldwin and Waddington's, Red Bank Road.

The administration of the Factory Act comes under the Government Factory Inspector, although the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Maxwell), and the Medical Officer of Health pay as much attention to Factories as the Workshops.

If the Government Inspector of Factories notices any deficiencies as to Sanitary matters, he communicates with the Medical Officer of Health.

WORKSHOPS. - There are sixteen Workshops and Workplaces registered, viz.—

Smithies and Wheelwrights	...	...	2
Joiners	...	...	3
Cobblers	...	...	3
Dressmakers...	...	...	3
Bakehouses ..	...	...	5
Total			<u>16</u>

In the Annual Report for 1904 it mentions there was a doubt as to whether one of the bakehouses in the district was an underground bakehouse, or not, on account of the floor of the same being much higher than the level of the street, but was a certain depth below the adjoining ground.

The decision was that it was an underground bakehouse, so a notice was sent to the occupier to that effect, and that certain alterations in the bakehouse would be required before the usual certificate was granted by the Council.

The alterations consisted in pulling up the floor, which was of very uneven and badly laid bricks, taking out a drain pipe, and fixing two ventilators. The occupier saw that the alterations suggested were attended to, and being satisfactory the certificate was granted.

INSPECTIONS. Fifty-five inspections have been made.

Inspection of Factories ... 20.

Inspection of Workshops ... 30.

I am pleased to say that out of the fifty-five inspections made, no defects were found, and all were kept in a most satisfactory condition, so consequently not a single notice had to be sent to any of the occupiers.

In the appendix will be found tables showing Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1905; Vital Statistics for separate localities of your District, 1905; Causes of, and Ages at, death during the year 1905; Cases of Infectious Disease notified, and in what month they occurred; also cases of infectious disease notified at ages—years.

In conclusion I feel it my duty to express my appreciation to the members of the Sanitary Committee for the kindness and support which I have received.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE A.

Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1905.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.			Infant Mortality, Annual Death Rate of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales ...	27.2	15.2	1.52	128
Rural England and Wales	26.3	14.9	1.09	113
76 Great Towns ...	28.2	15.7	1.88	140
111 Smaller Towns...	26.9	14.4	1.50	132
Bispham-with-Norbreck Residents	26.95	10.51	Nil.	48
Including non Residents	26.95	17.09	Nil	48

TABLE B.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1905

Names of Localities	1 Whole District.				2 Bispham.				3 Norbreck.			
	Population Estimated.				Population Estimated.				Population Estimated.			
	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.		Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.		Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
Year.	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
*1903.	1400	23	8	3	1312	14	6	1	88	9	2	2
1901.	1435	25	21	5	1339	25	16	5	96	0	5	0
1905.	1521	41	26	2	1377	39	23	2	144	2	3	0

* Nine Months only.

TABLE C.—Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1905

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities at all Ages.			
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorholme.	Norbreck.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer Malignant Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Alcoholism	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Heart Disease	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	1
Accidents	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
Suicides	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
All other causes	10	1	1	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	1
All Causes	26	2	2	—	2	11	9	20	1	1	3

TABLE D.—Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages	under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
Apoplexy	1					3	1
Heart Disease	5						2
Bronchietasis	1						1
Cancer	2						1
Enlargement of Liver	1						
Alcoholic Infantile Jaundice	1	1					
Diabetis	1						
Phthisis	1						
Other Tuberculous Disease	1						
Bright's Disease	1						
Pernicious Anemia	1						
Embolism	1						
Gastritis	1						
Neurathenia	1						1
Senile Decay	1						1
Laryngitis	1						
Prematurity	1	1					
Suicides	1				1		
Accidents	3		1		1		
TOTAL.....	26	2	2		2	13	7

TABLE E.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages	At Ages Years.						Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorshme	Norbreck.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorshme	Norbreck.
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards								
Small-pox															
Cholera															
Diphtheria															
Membranous Croup															
Erysipelas															
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Typhus Fever															
Typhoid Fever															
Relapsing Fever															
Puerperal Fever															
Total	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE F. Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified in each month of the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.
Small-pox													
Cholera													
Diphtheria													
Membranous Croup													
Erysipelas													
Scarlet Fever				2									2
Typhus Fever													
Typhoid Fever													
Relapsing Fever													
Puerperal Fever													
TOTALS.....				2									2

TABLE G — Vital Statistics of whole district during 1905 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population Estimated.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of residents registered in public institutions beyond the district.		Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
		No.	Rate.	Under one year of age.		At all ages.		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate
				No.	Rate per 1000 births registered	No.	Rate.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
* 1903	1,400	23	16.42	3	130	8	5.71	0	8	5.71	
1904	1,435	25	17.42	5	200	21	14.63	0	21	14.63	
1905	1,521	41	26.95	2	48	25	16.43	1	26	17.09	

* 9 months only

Table H.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

*Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months
under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week.	2-3 weeks.	Total under 1 month.
Premature Birth	1		
Other Causes		1	2
Total Deaths under One Year			<u>2</u>



BIT OF OLD BISPHAM, from a Painting.

ANNUAL REPORT.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, FEB. 13th, 1906.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Bispham-with-Norbreck.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you my Second Annual Report and summary of work done during the year ending December 31st, 1905, within your district.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Total number of preliminary notices	47
Tanks emptied	3
Drains opened and rectified	44
Water Closets rectified... ..	2
Ashbins provided	1
Nuisances arising from stagnant sewage abated ...	1
Total number of defects rectified	44
Total number of premises inspected	221
Privy Middens converted to Water Carriage System	5
Drains tested with smoke	49

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is only one slaughter house in the district, which on the whole has been well kept, and is now licensed and numbered,

During the year 46 inspections have been made, and on each occasion the slaughter house was found to be kept in a clean condition. The meat has always appeared to be sound.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Infectious Diseases enquired into by the							
Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dwelling-houses Disinfected after Scarlet Fever	...						2
..	..	after Measles	...	...			5

MORTUARY.

At the present time no Public Mortuary is provided by this Authority, but I am pleased to state that foundations are now built for the erection of a new one, which will be completed about the end of July, this year, 1906. I feel sure that when complete it will prove a great benefit to the District.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED.

New Houses erected and certified for occupation	...	16
---	-----	----

INSPECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

During the year 215 inspections of new buildings have been made, several defects being found, but I am pleased to state that when the same have been pointed out to the builders, they have seen to them being rectified.

STREETS.

The streets in the district are being laid out to such level as will enable the whole of the sewers to gravitate to the new sewer laid by this Council, which is nearing completion.

Several streets in the district require early attention, owing to the filthy condition of the surface. No doubt you are aware that the Medical Officer of Health drew your attention to these streets in his last year's report,

NEW HOUSES.

The erection of new houses have taken place as follows :—

Gynn Estate	...	...	...	11
Hesketh Avenue	...	...	...	1
Norbreck	...	...	...	2
Cockerham Lane	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	16

At every new house the water carriage system has been adopted.

All the new houses have been supplied with the Fylde water.

The drains of all new houses have been carefully tested and intercepted by traps.

OLD DRAINS.

In case any old drains are found to be defective, a modern and improved system has been substituted.

Owing to the Medical Officer of Health having mentioned in his Report the system of dealing with House Refuse, Sewage, Disinfection, Cowsheds and Dairies, Factories and Workshops, I have omitted these from my Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. D. MAXWELL, .

Nuisance Inspector.



PARISH CHURCH, BISPHAM, A.D. 1296.

BLACKPOOL :

Printed at the "Times" Office, 43 and 45 Church Street.